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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 871)

Name of Candidate	SAAD MIYA KHAN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	6941
Center	ONLINE	Date	27-Aug/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Criticism about the judiciary should be welcomed, so long as criticisms do not hamper the "administration of justice". In this context discuss whether the power of contempt of court given to the higher judiciary limits the freedom granted by Article 19(1)(a) and whether these two can be reconciled.

जब तक आलोचनाएं "न्याय के प्रशासन" में बाधा न डालें, न्यायपालिका के संबंध में आलोचनाओं का स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या उच्चतर न्यायपालिका को दी गई न्यायालय की अवमानना की शक्ति अनुच्छेद 19 (1) (a) द्वारा प्रदत्त स्वतंत्रता को सीमित करती है और क्या इन दोनों में सामंजस्य हो सकता है?

Constitution empowers judiciary to punishes for its contempt:

~~civil contempt~~ includes ignoring the orders of judiciary.

criminal contempt includes scandilizing the authority of judiciary, use of pernicious words or obstruction of justice

This power is necessary:-

- It helps in administration of justice.
- If there is no power of contempt than orders of judiciary can be ignored.

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- Executive can over power judiciary, powers of contempt helps in preservation of supremacy of constitution.
- It may lead to tyranical tendency in executive.
- SC or HCs judegments on various orders like – annullment of section 8(4) of RPA
  NOTA judgement
  Judgement of Vishaka guidelines
  NALSA judgement

Such judgements wont be carried out on field.

- A judge who is taking anti establishment position on issues of the day like on privacy issue or on Aadhar issue can be easily attacked by executive.
- Status of Judiciary will erode, if we go by present day media environment than if there was no power of contempt

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than media would have severely scandalised judiciary.

- People and cyber cells of political party would wage a war against judges if there was no power of contempt.

Limitation on 19(a) Article

- Judiciary has taken a conservative position. contempt power has had chilling effect on freedom of speech.
- Various issues like internal indiscipline in judiciary (Justice Karnan Saga), Judicial overreach have not been criticised in press due to fear of contempt
- Criticism is hallmark of any democracy. Even judiciary must be open to scrutiny.

Way Ahead

- Judiciary should welcome constructive criticism.
- Those taking different position than judiciary should be careful of their language.
- Judiciary can frame guidelines to initiate contempt proceedings.

It must be known that Art 19(a) comes with certain riders, freedom to speak is not absolute.

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2. Special rights are not privileges but they are granted to make it possible for minorities to preserve their identity, culture and traditions. Elaborate in the context of India with examples.

विशिष्ट अधिकार विशेषाधिकार नहीं हैं, बल्कि अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए अपनी पहचान, संस्कृति और परंपराओं के संरक्षण को संभव बनाने के लिए इन्हें प्रदान किया गया है। उदाहरण सहित भारत के संदर्भ में सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Various special rights are being given to minorities both linguistic, cultural and religious to preserve their traditions.

Article 14: provides for equality before law and equal protection of laws.

Article 15: state shall not discriminate between citizens on ground of religion, race, sex or place of birth.

Article 29,30: provides minority to establish educational institutions of their choice.

Constitution in Article 25 to 29 also grants freedom of religion and conscience.

Constitution provides for establishment of special ~~linguistic~~ officer for linguistic minorities

5th and 6th Schedules seek to preserve the culture, traditions of tribals.

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Need for special provisions

- They are mandated by constitution.
- Minorities are vulnerable section they have poor socio-economic indicators hence special provisions are needed.
- Will lead to mainstreaming of minorities.
- It will strengthen democracy as strength of democracy is judged by how safe minorities are.
- India want to speak on World stage, on such forums how minorities are treated matter in a huge way.
- Various committees like Ranganath Mishra committees, Sachar - committee have recommended this.
- No country can develop wholly if its social fabric is not preserved.
- Special ~~preservatio~~ provisions for

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minority prevent youth from joining insurgency or terror groups as they do not feel marginalised.
Govt schemes ~~are~~ like Nai Manzil, USTTAD are worth mentioning.

Check and Balances

- Political parties should refrain from politicisation of minority issues.
- Practices of minority which are contrary to human rights should be curbed.
Eg. Instant Triple Talaq.
- At the same time special provisions should not always be equated to appeasement as ~~eq~~ unequals cannot be treated equally.
- Government should try to foster a conducive environment for minorities.

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3. A clear delineation of functions of local governments vis-à-vis State Governments will only strengthen the principle of subsidiarity. In this context, discuss the challenges and the reforms required for effective democratic decentralization in India.

राज्य सरकारों के साथ-साथ स्थानीय सरकारों के कार्यों के स्पष्ट आरेखण (निरूपण) से केवल अनुषंगिकता का सिद्धांत पुष्ट होगा। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में प्रभावी लोकतांत्रिक विकेंद्रीकरण के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Democratic Decentralisation was mandated by 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment Act.

Centre → States → ULBs

However it suffers from various challenges.

Political

State govt. are unwilling to devolves any substantial power to ULBs as they do not want to create local level leaders.

Social

- In villages Khap Panchayats still wield great powers as compared to constitutional Bodies.

In case of woman Sarpanch

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power is wielded by Sarpanch Patis.

Economic

They donot have enough economic resources to carry out socio-devt. programmes.

They suffer from shortage of 3F - Funds, function and functionaries.

After GST various taxes which Local bodies ~~use~~ to impose have been done away with.

Systemic

State Govt. not willing to devolve the functional items to ULBs and rural local bodies.

Manner of elections

Panchayti Raj elections are marred with violence, Kidnappings & murders.

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Reforms

- It should be made mandatory for State Govt to devolve functional item mentioned in 11th and 12th schedule to local bodies.
- State Election Commission should learn from ECI and cancel polls in cases of violence.
- Proper training to members of local bodies to enable them to use funds and plan.
- A ~~market~~ Policy interventions to encourage municipals bonds.
- Role of parastatals and SPVs should be curbed and they should be formed only in special cases.

Democratic Decentralisation is a must to deepen democracy and empowerment of local bodies is therefore necessary.

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4. Despite being a welcome step, Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017 fails to resolve the issue of overlapping of jurisdiction between the legislature and judiciary. Analyse.

स्वागत योग्य कदम होने के बावजूद, अंतरराज्यीय जल विवाद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 विधायिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच क्षेत्राधिकार के परस्पर अतिव्यापन का मुद्दा सुलझाने में विफल रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Inter state water Dispute Bill 2017

- establishes a Dispute Resolution Committee which will mediate in case of a dispute. Time frame = 1 year.
- A permanent Water Dispute Tribunal has been set up which will adjudicate on disputes with in a period of 3 years.

Why Welcome step:

- it has done away with ad hoc tribunals.
- Time frames have been given. CWDT took 20 years to give award.
- Allows mediation via DRC.
- Necessary as disputes between states are bound to rise in future. Recent one being Mahadayi river dispute.

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fail to resolve issue of overlapping judiciary

- Tribunal will be headed by judge of a Supreme Court or Chief Justice of high court.
- They do not have technical expertise to decide on matter.
- States who do not agree on the award may knock doors of HC or SC.
- The entire soul of Article 262 ie to not allow judicial interference in River water disputes has been done away with.
- It is not categorically stated that how awards of tribunals will be implemented and what can be penal provision if an upper riparian State like Karnataka errs. In such case lower Riparian state has to again go to judiciary to ~~order~~ seek its rightful share.

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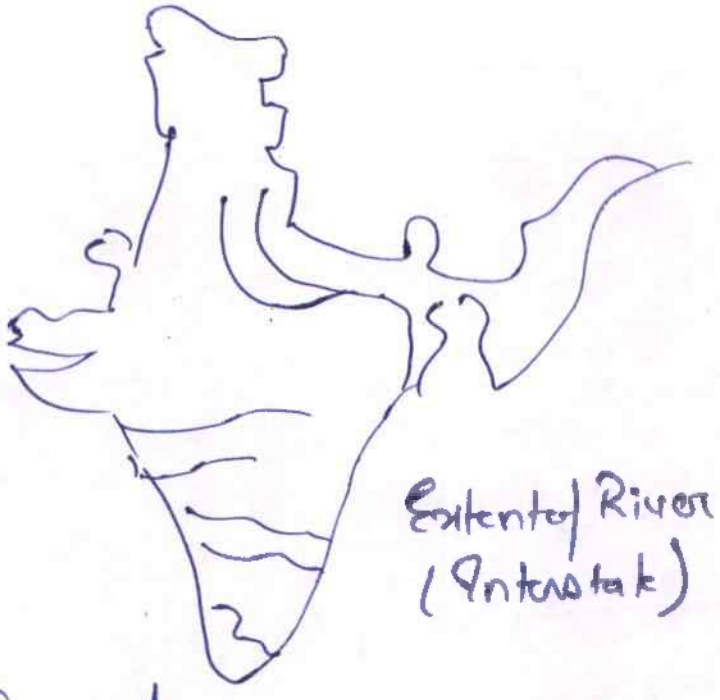

Way Forward

- Tribunal award should be made Binding on states.
- There should be machinery containing administrative, technical, judicial experts to implement the award.
- States should ~~use~~ promote water efficiency ~~methods~~ in agriculture.

Water is a precious resource & water wars should be avoided.

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5. Critically discuss the major reforms introduced in the area of electoral funding in Union Budget 2017. Do you think that state funding of elections is a viable idea to check misuse of money power in politics?

2017 के केंद्रीय बजट में चुनावी वित्तपोषण को लेकर प्रस्तुत किए गए प्रमुख सुधारों पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आप मानते हैं कि राजनीति में धनबल का दुरुपयोग रोकने के लिए चुनावों का राज्य द्वारा वित्त पोषण एक व्यावहारिक विचार है?

Electoral Reforms in Budget 2017.

- Concept of Electoral Bond has been introduced which will be like a bearer cheque.
- limit on cash donation reduced to Rs 2000.
- Corporate entities need not disclose how much they are donating to which political party.

Critique

- Electoral Bond will conceal identity and Black money can be routed into political party coffers.
- Limit of Rs2000 is not an answer. Political Funders will just split the amount 10 times more

20000 = 2000 X 10

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• Concealment of Corporate donations will promote crony capitalism and against interest of shareholders.
India has already seen Radia tapes fiasco.

State funding of elections means when elections are funded via tax payers money.

• it will reduce money power in elections.
• ADR puts that 70% of money to parties comes from unknown sources.
• In general election 2014, whopping 30 thousand crore were spent.
• State funding will make sure that small parties also get a fair amount.

Shortcomings of state funding of elections

• there is no formula so as to how money will be given to parties.
• it will be detrimental to new parties.

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- it will regulate funding to ~~state~~ parties but is silent on expenditure done by candidates who spend nearly 5 to 10 crore in election.
- It is democratic right of companies and individual to donate to political parties.

Solution

- RTI - parties should be brought under RTI
- A cap on how much a political party at state level and national level can receive.
- Corporate donations should be made public.
- Party
  - National
  - State
  - UnRecognised.

To promote democracy and deepen it transparent funding of parties and elections both is need of the hour.

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6. The provision of 33% reservation of seats for women in urban local body elections in Nagaland has been in news for various reasons in recent times. Discuss the underlying issues in light of the constitutional provisions at stake and the social realities of the state.

हाल ही में नागालैंड में शहरी स्थानीय निकाय के चुनावों में महिलाओं के लिए 33% सीटों के आरक्षण का प्रावधान विभिन्न कारणों से सुर्ख़ियों में रहा है। इस सन्दर्भ में राज्य की सामाजिक वास्तविकताओं तथा दाँव पर लगे संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के आलोक में अंतर्निहित मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

73 and 74th constitutional amendment provided for 33% resavation of woman in ULBs.

There was wide scale disruption in Nagaland due to implementation of these provisions.

Those who favored the more contented that

→ non application of 33% resavation is ignorance of constitutional provisions.

→ it depriving woman of their constitutional rights.

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Opposition to Resuvation

- Under article 371 Nagaland has special status.
- Any law of Parliament should be in tandem with customs of Nagas.
- Unlike other North Eastern state Nagaland has a patriarchical society.
- They favored that women should not stand in elections but they can be nominated.

Other issues

- This reflects a case where one provision of constitution comes face to face with another provision.
- It ignited custom vs Rights debate.

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- Government found itself in a fix as Nagaland has suffered from insurgency and small issues can be ignited by insurgents to invoke anti-India sentiments.

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7. Enumerate the guidelines for police reforms as laid down by the Supreme Court in Prakash Singh case in 2006. In this regard, critically discuss the issues in their implementation by the States.

2006 में प्रकाश सिंह मामले में पुलिस सुधारों पर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा यथा निर्धारित दिशा-निर्देशों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस संबंध में, राज्यों द्वारा उनके कार्यान्वयन में निहित मुद्दों पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Supreme court gave various guidelines for police reforms in Prakash Singh Case:-

- it provided for security of tenure to DGP and all officers above and of the rank of DySP.
- It provided for a Police Establishment Board to look into matters of training, promotion and transfer of police personnel.
- Committees at District Level headed by District Magistrate to look in cases of police excesses.
- Separation of law & order and investigation duties.
- Establishment of state security commission headed by Chief Ministers

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to prepare a general policy for functioning of police.

Guidlines become necessary in wake of politicisation of police forces, custodial deaths, erosion of public faith, rising law and order problems etc.

Implementation issues

- Govt. contends that control of political executive over police is needed otherwise police will become tyrannical.
- it is political executive which is answerable to people especially on law and order issues.
- Govt. in power should have complete authority to post and promote police officers of their choice.

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- Govt does not have enough resources of man and money to implement the guidelines.

Other shortcoming of guidelines

- Ignores shortage of police personnel. presently their duty hours ranges from 12 to 16 hours.
- Is silent on remuneration of officers.
- Is silent on various new patterns of crimes like ~~law and order issues.~~ cybersecurity, gender concerns.

However, implementation of guidelines though in a changed form is necessary to transform the colonial era force into a sleek and modern force.

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8. While the Competition Commission of India and sector-specific regulators are required to complement each other, overlapping jurisdiction has resulted in regulatory parallelism amongst them. Comment.

जहां भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग और क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट नियामकों को एक-दूसरे का पूरक बनने की आवश्यकता है, वहीं परस्पर अतिव्यापी अधिकार क्षेत्र का परिणाम उनके बीच नियामकीय समानांतरता के रूप में सामने आया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Post liberalisation era has seen proliferation of regulators :-

Competion Commission ensures

- that there is no monopoly by any company
- there is no cartelization.
- consumer interest is promoted and
- competition is promoted.

at the same time sector specific regulators like TRAI, SEBI, RBI etc.

- promotes healthy development of their sector.
- checks speculation.
- makes sure that all Govt. rules and regulations are being followed.

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Thus, both complement each other.

Regulatory parallelism

- is due to overlapping jurisdiction.
- various sector specific companies when not satisfied with respective regulators have knocked on CCI doors.

Eg. TRAI ruled in favour of Jio when other telecom companies alleged Jio of predatory pricing.

These companies can now complain to CCI.

Way Ahead

2nd ARC reccomendations.

- create regulator only when necessary.
- avoid proliferation of regulators.
-

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. There is both spatial and economic inequality with regards to access to healthcare services in India. Elaborate. How does the New Health Policy attempts to address these issues?

भारत में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं तक पहुँच के संबंध में स्थानिक और आर्थिक दोनों असमानताएं विद्यमान हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। नई स्वास्थ्य नीति कैसे इन समस्याओं का समाधान करने का प्रयास करती है?

Spatial Inequality

Health care services are better in ~~more~~ Western and southern states as compared to Northern and Eastern states.

Similarly

Urban areas are better equipped in terms of doctors, nurses, Health workers, beds, trauma centres hospitals as compared to rural counterparts.

Economic Inequality

With rising cost of medication and medicines the rich and middle class are in better position to avail health care as compared to poor population.

Various schemes of Govt. like RSBY have not yielded desired results.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~New Health Policy~~ Most of the victims in ~~seeks to increase~~ Gorakhpur tragedy were not so well off. Similarly Swine flue outbreak in Gujarat is affecting poor the most.

New Health Policy 2017

- seeks to increase budget of health care to 2.5% GDP.
- promote wellness care.
- seeks to convert district hospitals into medical colleges.
- increased thrust on generics and promotion of AYUSH practioners.
- provide for free and universal primary health care and leverage PPP in delivering secondary and tertiary health care.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Reduce out of Pocket expenditure.

NHP is a welcome move but it alone wont suffice other steps are also needed:—

- NITI ayog proposal to allow pvt. hospitals to use infrastructure in public health institution is a great idea
- States have to fully co-ordinate centres efforts and increase their own budgetary spending.
- Coverage of RSBY should be enhanced and it should be made universal.
- Use of ICT: Telemedicine to delivery quality services in rural area as Done in Chattisgarh
- Sickness funds can be established (like in Germany) ~~by to~~ by taxing sin goods.
- Promotion of healthy lifestyle.
- Swach Bharat Abhiyan should be treated as Swastha Bharat Abhiyan.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Census 2011 observed that there has been a significant increase in urban homeless households in the period between 2001 and 2011. What are homeless households? Highlighting the challenges faced by them, discuss the causes for increase in such households. Suggest various measures to rehabilitate these households.

2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार वर्ष 2001 से 2011 की अवधि में शहरी बेघर परिवारों की संख्या में सार्थक वृद्धि हुई है। बेघर परिवार से क्या तात्पर्य है? उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, ऐसे परिवारों की संख्या में होने वाली वृद्धि के कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। इन परिवारों के पुनर्वास हेतु विभिन्न उपाय सुझाएँ।

2001 to 2011: has seen significant increase in homeless households.

presently NSSO puts that there are 2 crore ~~urban~~ homeless households.

Homeless households are those who donot own a house. They live on rent or in unauthorised colonies, slums or squatter settlements.

Challenges

- lack of basic amenities like water, electricity.
- homelessness deprive them of Right to live with dignity art 21.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- most of the money the earn are being spent either as rent or in looking for a house.
- They are prone to police harasment.
- They are also prone to crime and vice. and can be exploited by haffikking mafia.

Measures

- Policy interventions to promote affordable housing.
- Interest subvention and assistance in PM Awas Yojana should increase. It is very low at present.
- proper implementation of RERA act and extending GST to Real Estate so that prices of real estate go down.
- policy interventions by government to remove various bottlenecks in mining of sand, stone and construction material so that price of construction material goes down.

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- Relaxation of Floor Area Norms.
- Leveraging of CSR funds for EWS housing and slum development.

Increase is due to

- massive Rural to urban migration due to increase in opportunities in urban areas.
- increase in demand of blue collar workers in urban areas. Eg. Construction.
- shortage of ~~pop~~ land in urban area and increase in price of land and construction of houses.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Recent judgment of the Supreme Court, amending the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 has invoked varied reponses. Highlighting the amendment, critically examine its likely impact on application of the law.

घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं का संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2005 में संशोधन हेतु सुप्रीम कोर्ट के हालिया निर्णय से विभिन्न प्रकार की प्रतिक्रियाएँ सामने आई हैं। उक्त संशोधन पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस क़ानून के अनुप्रयोग पर इसके संभावित प्रभावों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Amendment

- Now Domestic Violence Act is made gender Neutral
- It now covers physical, verbal, emotional social violence.
- Protection officers can be granted to victim in case of threat to her life.
- Husband or other in laws can be bared from entry into victims work premises or in her household.

Impact

- Making it gender neutral is welcome as even woman abuse woman physically.
- Expanding its definition is as per the international norms.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Will give a sense of security ~~of~~ to woman, raise her prestige and restore her faith in law.
- There will be less chances of intimidation of complainant due to provision of protection officers.

Impact (other side)

- Some allege that Domestic Violence Act is used by disgruntled wives to harass in laws.
- How protection officers will be provided, states do not have adequate police force for even basic law and order functions.
- It will end any possibility of mediation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Examine the steps taken by the government over the years to ensure a secure and exploitation-free childhood for its citizens. Further analyse how the recent ratification of the two key ILO conventions will help India's fight against child labour.

विगत वर्षों के दौरान अपने नागरिकों के लिए सुरक्षित एवं शोषण मुक्त बचपन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का परीक्षण कीजिए। पुनश्च, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि हाल ही में अनुसमर्थित किए गए दो प्रमुख ILO अभिसमयों से बाल श्रम के विरुद्ध भारत की लड़ाई में कैसे सहायता मिलेगी।

Presently India has 430 million of children. Which are its demographic future.

Steps Taken

Health:

Janani Shishu Surksha Programme to provide early childhood care.

Universal Immunisation Programme against 7 diseases.

Special provisions for lactating mothers in National Food Security Act.

School health programme. to cover early health screening of children.

~~Positive~~: IMR reduced to 40 per 1000

But RSOC survey puts underweight children as 42%. Immunisation coverage is merely 62%.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Education

Right to Education, Midday Meal Scheme, provision of ~~aw~~ pre school education in Angarwadi centres, no detention policy.

It has led to rise in retention and universal enrollment but ASER survey has put question on learning outcomes.

Harassment

POCASO - Act has taken care of sexual harassment of children. It has established child friendly procedures in trials.

But still sexual harassment of children is on a rise. Recently a 10 yr old rape victime gave birth to her child.

Child pornography remains an issue.

There is also a need to simplify adoption guidelines.

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India has ratified ILO conventions
- it will prohibit all forms of labour for children below age of 14 years.
- will provide for rehabilitation of children rescued from factories etc.

Thus it is a welcome move to protect rights of children.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. According to the World Bank, while digital technologies have spread rapidly in much of the world, resulting digital dividends have lagged behind. Analyse in the context of India.

विश्व बैंक के अनुसार, जहां डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों का पूरे विश्व में द्रुत गति से प्रसार हुआ है, वहीं परिणामी डिजिटल लाभांश पीछे रह गया है। भारत के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

World Bank - Digital Dividend Reports

India: 50 crore Internet users.
350 million smart phones
1000 million phones.
35 crore users on facebook.
13 Billion dollars of e-commerce.

Rise of pricing wars between telecom companies like Jio, Airtel, Idea etc.

Rise of internet giants who want to tap into Indian market - Facebook, Twitter, Whatsapp, Amazon etc.

But still digital dividends have lagged Behind:-

a) Internet speed in India are still one of the slowest. Even 4G networks run at 500KBPS.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

b) Digital divide: A vast majority of India lacks digital literacy, they do not know how to use smart phone. Besides even after entry of Jio Net rates are one of the highest in India.

c) E-commerce: is merely 13 Billion $. This is due to lack of back end infrastructure, lack of policy homework and lack of inventories, supplychains which ecommerce giants needs.

d) Government administration has not been quick to adopt to e-governance and ICT based service delivery.

e) Social Reasons

During Demonetisation ~~using of e-p~~ use of digital payments increased but now as cash supply has normalised. Digital transaction has declined. Because in India people prefer cash transcation and are averse to using digital ~~goods~~ means. Not everyone is tech savvy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9) digital platforms, apps etc. do not come in vernacular languages.

But everything is not gloomy
Government has launched a digital India programme, Digital Sakshata programme. Facebook is investing in project Loon.
Jio is coming with a 1500Rs feature phone which will provide 4G services.

Thus digital divide can be curbed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. "Our country suffers from an excess of old and unnecessary laws which obstruct people and businesses". In light of the observation elucidate how outdated and impractical laws bring inefficiency in governance. How far is the repealing and cosolidation of statutes a solution to the problem at hand?

"हमारा देश पुराने और अनावश्यक कानूनों की बहुलता से ग्रस्त है जो जनता और व्यापारों के लिए बाधक हैं"। इस टिप्पणी के आलोक में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार अप्रचलित और अव्यवहारिक कानून शासन में अक्षमता लाते हैं। ऐसे कानूनों का निरसन और समेकन कहां तक इस विद्यमान समस्या का समाधान है?

Outdated Laws

- Bring inefficiency.
- Reduce ease of doing business
- Increase bureaucratic discretion.
- Lead to inspector Raj.
- Open avenues for harassment.
- Breeds corruption.

Repealing and consolidation of statutes is needed

Don't write anything this margin
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Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Due to increasing consumption and changing consumption patterns, water scarcity is an emerging threat in India and thus it becomes imperative to treat water as a commodity and privatize it. Critically evaluate.

बढ़ते उपभोग और उपभोग के पैटर्न में परिवर्तन के कारण, जलाभाव भारत में एक उभरता हुआ खतरा है और इस प्रकार यह अनिवार्य हो जाता है कि जल के साथ एक वस्तु के रूप में व्यवहार किया जाए और इसका निजीकरण किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Water Privatization

Arguements in forward:-

- present municipalities do not have expertise and funds to efficiently supply water.
- Water is suffering from tragedy of commons.
- Present Framework is very weak, it does not prevent overexploitation of water especially by use of motors pumps.
- Private sector will bring in efficiency, curb leakage, improve supply network and introduce efficient ~~private~~ pricing and water metering.
- Privatization of electricity supply has been largely successful.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Against

- Water is a resource for all, and it is a social good. It is responsibility of Govt. to ensure water supply to all. Such precious resources cant be given away to private sector.
- Privatising water is against principle of a welfare state.
- Privatisation of water has largely been a failure in Bolivia, Columbia, Brazil etc.

Way Ahead

- Government should learn from Israel.
- Israel Govt audits every single drop of water.
- Increased push on groundwater Recharge and utilisation of waste water.
- Municipalities should show political will to price water in a sustainable way.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Behavioural changes shou be introduced,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Given the mandate of the Organisation and its composition, too much should not be read into India becoming a full time member of SCO. Critically comment.

SCO के अधिदेश और इसकी संरचना को देखते हुए, भारत के SCO के पूर्णकालिक सदस्य बनने का बहुत ज्यादा अर्थ नहीं निकालना चाहिए। आलोचनात्मक टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Shanghai Co-operation agreement

Members : Russia, China, India, Pakistan. Kazakstan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan.

Mandate
- economic integration of Eurasian region.
- promotion of regional stability in Eurasia.
- Development of energy and transport routes in region.
- Peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan.

Too much should not be read
- SCO is dominated by China and its uncertain that India's concerns will be taken into account.
- With entry of Pakistan Chinese position in SCO will grow and India voice can be easily cornered.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- It is unlikely that Central Asian countries will support any Indian opinion because They all are too much in Chinas' sphere of influence.
- Russia is already suspicious of Indias growing closeness to USA.
- India Geographically is not connected to Europe and Central Asia, Pakistan can always disrupt Indias ~~entry into~~ access into Central Asia.
- Regional powers do not consider India as a major player in Afghanistan.

Other side

- SCO provides a forum to India to engage with its counterparts in Russia, China and even Pak.
- SCO membership is needed for early finalisation of North South Corridor, TAPI pipeline.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- SCO is another forum where India can puts its concerns.
- SCO is one of the most important forum in Asia/Europe region and India cant afford to miss it.

Thus India should

→ become an active member.

→ have and put its own world view.

→ use strategic and positive diplomacy.

→ leverage supporting Russia, Afghanistan and Central Asia.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. India needs to utilize its technological capacity based diplomacy to strengthen relationships with the neigbours. Discuss. Also examine the significance of South Asia satellite to enhance regional cooperation.

अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ संबंधों को मजबूत बनाने के लिए भारत को अपनी प्रौद्योगिकी क्षमता आधारित कूटनीति का उपयोग करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही क्षेत्रीय सहयोग बढ़ाने में दक्षिण एशिया उपग्रह (साउथ एशिया सैटेलाइट) के महत्व का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

How India can utilise its technological capacity:-

- satellite based data can be used to predict weather patterns, floods, droughts, etc. India can use this data and provide it neighbours.
- India is already launching foreign satellites into space. Infact satellite launch has become a tool of soft diplomacy.
- Oceanic data, patterns of oceanic currents etc CAN be mapped by ocean sat and such data can be shared ~~to~~ with Indian Ocean Rim countries.
- India has developed a unique Aadhar based platform. There are

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

demands of identity based governance in various countries. India can promote its JAM trinity model.

- Various scientist - scientist collaboration can be started in specially in space department.

India has already entered into MoUs on scientific collaboration with countries like USA, Russia, Israel, Australia.

However India still needs to learn

↳ how to transform scientific knowledge into products.

↳ improve academic industrial collaboration.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

South Asia Satellite is Indian gift to its neighbours :-

- it is a part of Neighbourhood First policy.
- Will improve navigation in South Asian region.
- Will also serve communication and military needs of beneficiaries.

However more needs to be done:

as

→ Satellite is no match to Chinas' deep pockets.

→ Bangladesh, SriLanka, Nepal all are trying to launch their own satellites with Chinas help.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Though both India and Bangladesh have been able to resolve various pending bilateral issues, solution to the Teesta Water dispute remains illusive. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत और बांग्लादेश विभिन्न लंबित द्विपक्षीय मुद्दों का समाधान करने में सफल रहे हैं, फिर भी तीस्ता जल विवाद का समाधान भ्रामक बना हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India Bangladesh

Issues ~~pen~~ resolved

↳ Land Boundary Agreement

↳ Sharing of Ganga waters and Farakka barrage issue.

↳ Bangladesh has assisted India in eliminating ULFA insurgency in Assam.

Teesta issue is illusive

Present agreement will make sure that Bengal receives 42% and Bangladesh receives 37% of Teesta water.

However Agreement has not seen light of the day because:

- Bengal chief minister has opposed the agreement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

· she says that agreement will deprive North Bengal of its rightful share. and cause agricultural crisis in Bengal.

Implications

- India cannot afford to lose Bangladesh confidence at a time when China is asserting its dominance.
- Depriving a lower riparian state of rightful share is morally incorrect.
- Opposition parties in India have whipped up Anti India sentiments on Teesta issue.
- If any delay is done Bangladesh can fall into Chinas' lap.
- If BNP uses Teesta issue and comes to power then it will be detimental to India.

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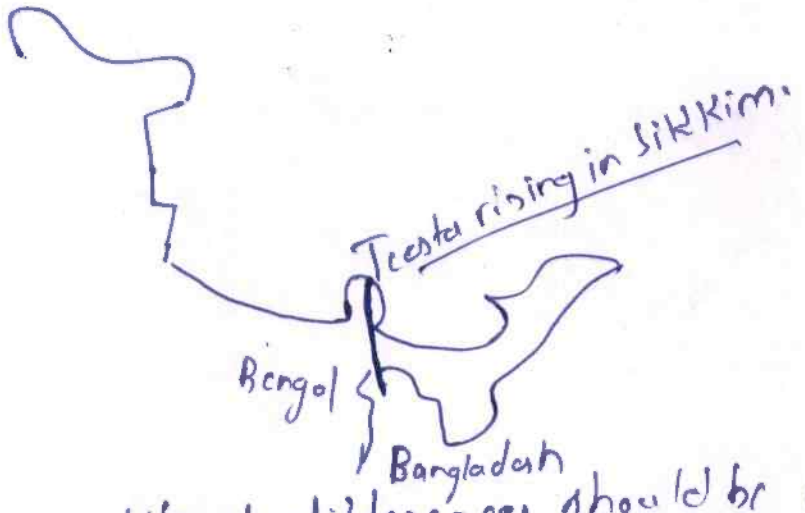
Way Ahead

- Centre should engage more with Bengal CM.



- political differences should be set aside.
- while finalising agreement Bengal concerns be taken into account.
- Bengal can also be provided with a development package if it agrees to the agreement.

Resolution of dispute is in interest of both India and Bangladesh.

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19. Discuss the important provisions and significance of the recent proposal by India for Trade Facilitation in Services (TFS) Agreement under WTO.

विश्व व्यापार संगठन (WTO) के अंतर्गत ट्रेड फैसिलिटेशन इन सर्विसेज (TFS) (सेवा में व्यापार सुविधा) समझौते के लिए भारत के हालिया प्रस्ताव के महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों और महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

TFS has been rotified by India in Feb 2017:-

It will provide for:

- reduction of tariff and non tariff barriers.
- improved custom clearances.
- will boost investor confidence and will lead

TFS in services will provide for:-

- ease of movement of skilled and unskilled labour from one county to other.
- Remove archaic visa rules.
- Boost trade in services.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Significance

- It is important especially in context of rise of protectionist movements.
Australia has scrapped 457 visa rule
USA has increased the minimum salary needed to apply for H1B visa.
- India is a net exporter of services hence is will have a surplus trade.
- India wont gain much by TFA in goods as it is a net importer.
- Movement of people will lead to increase in cultural assimilation.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. BIMSTEC has the potential to become a distinctive link between South and Southeast Asia. Elaborate. Also discuss the factors hindering the potential of BIMSTEC over the years. Highlight the key initiatives in recent times and further measures required to make the grouping more effective.

BIMSTEC (बिम्सटेक) में दक्षिण और दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के बीच एक विशिष्ट कड़ी बनने की क्षमता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान BIMSTEC के सामर्थ्य (क्षमता) में बाधक बनने वाले कारकों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। इस समूह को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई प्रमुख पहलों एवं और आवश्यक उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Potential of BIMSTEC

- Countries can engage in development of blue economy.
- Better disaster management.
- Integration of South Asia and South East Asia.
- check on sea-piracy.
- countries can engage in joint development of off shore oil fields.
- protection of important lanes of sea communication.
- It can overcome failure of SAARC.

It has particular importance for India because :-

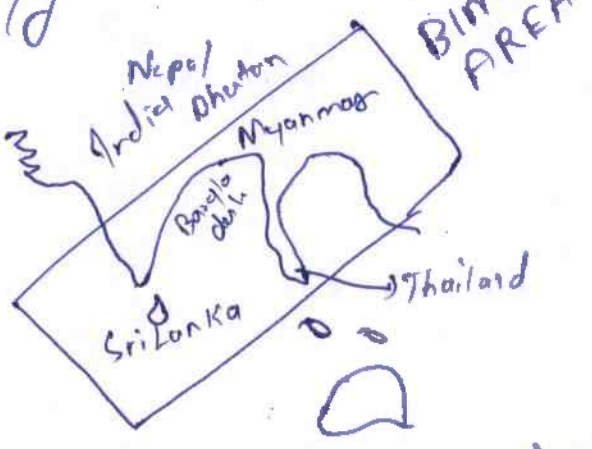
- Myanmar can provide India access to North East via Kaladan Project.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Moreh Mahsot Road will connect India to Myanmar and then to Thailand.

Factors hindering:

- Almost every country except India in BIMSTEC has been engaging with China and is lured by its deep pockets.
- Myanmar and Thailand are well integrated in ASEAN and India has not succeeded to bind South Asia together.
- There is difference in approach and strategy and each country has a



different view on how region should be developed.

- India as a leading country does not have enough resources to integrate the region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Key initiatives

MoU on disastermanagement, blue economy, fishing etc.

BBIN - to reduced trade barriers. hassle free movement of Trucks in India, Bangladesh and Nepal.

India - Myanmar = Kaladan Project.

India - Thailand - Myanmar => Trilateral highway.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

Name of Candidate	SAAD MIYA KHAN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	6941
Center	ONLINE	Date	18/Sep/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
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7	12.5	
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17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Centralising recruitment through an All-India Judicial Service (AIJS) will not address the multiple problems in the judiciary and cause new ones instead. Critically evaluate.

अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा (AIJS) के माध्यम से केंद्रीयकृत भर्ती न्यायपालिका में विद्यमान विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं करेगा अपितु उसके स्थान पर नई समस्याएं उत्पन्न करेगा। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

A centralised All India Judicial Foro Services can be created under Article 312 of Indian Constitution to fill up the vacancies in lower level/subordinate judiciary.

But it wont address multiple problems of judiciary Eg:-

- Judicial overreach cant be addressed.
- Vacancies in High Courts ~~and Supreme~~ ~~Court~~ are still high. Nearly 30% vacancies in State High Court.
- The cost of Justice is still high.
- Cases take nearly decades to get over. Eg. The rape of case involving Gurmeet Ram Rahim took nearly a decade to get over.

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- The problems related to collegium system would not be addressed by AIJS.

-

New Problem which can be created

Judiciary

- State High courts do not want to give up their control on sub-ordinate courts. Frictions may develop between two.
- AIJS could lead to extension of bureaucracy in judiciary.

Govt.

- Even State Government do not favour AIJS.
- Recruits of AIJS would not have knowledge of local laws.
- It will be against principle of federalism.
- Paying for new Judges will be a fiscal burden on States.

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However AIJS has been recommended by Law Commission because:-

- it will be means to fill up vacancies at lower level of bureaucracy earlier.
- A wider talent pool will be available.
- Better promotional prospects will attract youth
- The lack of transparency in appointment of Subordinate Judiciary can be addressed.
- Through AIJS rules judicial discipline can be easily introduced.
- Availaibility of more qualified Judges will help in ~~better~~ serving of justice quickly.

Thus, AIJS is an idea whose time has come and Centre must consult with States and Judiciary to bring the reform.

Integrated Judiciary

Supreme court
|
High Court
|
Subordinate courts

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2. The roots of the most pertinent challenges faced by Indian politics today can be traced to the lack of intra-party democracy in candidate selection and internal elections. Discuss.

वर्तमान समय में भारतीय राजनीति द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों के चिन्हों को उम्मीदवार के चयन और आंतरिक चुनावों में दलों के भीतर लोकतंत्र की कमी में देखा जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Most pertinent challenges faced by Indian politics are :-

→ use of money power. 5 to 7 crore are spent by an MP to contest an election.

→ criminalisation of politics. 33% of the legislators of ruling party have criminal cases against them.

→ concentration of power → corporate - bureaucrat nexus.

→ paid news → nepotism → dynastic politics → use of black money in election campaign.

These can be traced to lack of intra party democracy :-

- There are many parties who take money to award tickets.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- parties do not have a party constitution or even if they have it it is ignored.
- To secure a place in a party or post like secretary, spokesperson, etc. elections within party are not done.
- Tickets are easily given to industrialists not to grass root workers
- Sons, in laws, daughters, nephews of sitting MP, MLAs are promoted.
- Closer position or being a YES MAN of party leader becomes useful in grabbing a party post or nomination to Rajya Sabha.
- Cast calculus while awarding tickets.

Some parties have tried to introduce reforms like:

→ increasing membership of party via social media.

→ tracking work of MLA MP to award ticket in future.

→ voting by local party workers to choose the future candidate.

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However these are piecemeal approaches.

Way Ahead

- Party must come up with a constitution which must be strictly followed.
- Parties must be brought under RTI.
- Cap on how many tickets can be awarded to person who belong to same family.
- Cap on corporate donations.

If internal ~~that~~ party democracy ~~is~~ is strengthened then it will lead to deepening of democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. While the idea behind merger of autonomous bodies in India is to curb overlapping work and reduce expenditure, it may end up doing more harm than good. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत में स्वायत्त निकायों के विलय के पीछे निहित कारण उनके कार्यों में व्याप्त अतिव्यापन को रोकना और व्यय को कम करना है, लेकिन यह स्थिति को सुधारने के स्थान पर अधिक नुकसान कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

In the recent Finance Bill various tribunals have been merged, Eg.
Competition tribunal in ~~TDSAT~~ NCLAT
Airport Appelate tribunal has been merged with Cyber Appelate Tribunal.

Regulators: Forward Market Commission merged with SEBI.
proposal to merge SEBI, PFRDA, IRDA into a unified financial Agency.
(Justice BN Srikrishna report).

Rationale | Governance

- Brings better co-ordination.
- Introduces economies of scale. | Economy.
- Economic sectors are integrated hence merger is a good option. | Govt.
- Less pays and reduced expenditure.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Govt - does not have to go through cumbersome recruitment processes again and again.

Arguements against

- Nature of 2 bodies can be different

example.

Competition commission – promote competition

NCLAT – corporate Governance.

FMC → future Market

SEBI → Stock Market

IRDA → Insurance regulator.

hence all bodies have different domain.

- Sectoral growth can be hampered.
- Members of tribunals will be overburdened.
- They may not have expertise to deal with wide variety of cases.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Merger of tribunals has been done via Finance Bill. Which in itself is a controversial moves as merger does not qualify to be a matter of money bill.
- Autonomy of tribunal/body can be compromised.

Way Ahead

- Merger should be done only after due consideration.
- It should be done via a law.
- Autonomy be always maintained.

Autonomous bodies are needed for development of market sectors and protect interest of consumers hence they must be given safeguards.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Well-defined electoral laws and greater powers for the Election Commission of India are required as the existing laws and mechanisms are inadequate to deal with new challenges. Analyse.

सुपरिभाषित चुनावी कानूनों एवं भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के लिए अधिकाधिक शक्तियों की आवश्यकता हैं, क्योंकि मौजूदा कानून और तंत्र नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Present powers of Election Commission flow from various sources :-

Constitution

- Election Commissioner appointed by President of India.
- They can be removed only in a manner prescribed in Constitution.
- Expenditure Charged on Consolidation Fund of India.

Representation of People Act deals with.

- Disqualification of candidates.
- deals with electoral malpractices
- electoral offence.

Model code of conduct

- provides various do's and donts for candidates during election time.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

New Challenges

Money power

In 2014 : 30,000 cr spent in General Elections.
Recently RK Nagar by poll - milk coupons, digital transactions, freebies were distributed.

Criminalisation of politics

Nearly 30% of Legislator in UP Legislative Assembly have criminal cases against them.

Social Media

EC not able to monitor campaigns run by party media cells on social media.
Even guidelines of Exit polls are being flouted. Eg. Dainik Jagran case UP.

Social concerns

- Cast based, communal based speeches.
- Hate speeches in rallies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Violence in polls : Eg Srinagar polls recorded 2% polling this year.

New changes in Electoral laws

- Manner of removal of all 3 Election Commissioners should be same as judges of Supreme court.
- paid news be made Electoral offence.
- chargesheted politicians should be debarred from contesting polls.
- A limit on corporate donations to political parties should be introduced.
- For monitoring MCC, EC should be provided with more funds, flying squads, video surcillance teams.
- EC should be empowered to debar a candidate who has flouted RPA or MCC.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Privileges should be defined and delimited for the free and independent functioning of the legislatures. In this context, discuss whether there is a need to re-examine the balance between fundamental rights and parliamentary privileges in India.

विधानमंडलों के मुक्त और स्वतंत्र कामकाज के लिए विशेषाधिकार परिभाषित और सीमांकित होने चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में मूल अधिकारों और संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के मध्य संतुलन के पुन: परीक्षण की आवश्यकता है?

Presently MPs and MLAs are given certain privileges :-

- their speech or behaviour in the house cannot be questioned in a court of law.
- During session of the house they cannot be called for a judicial attendance or be arrested.
- ~~Any per~~ House can take action against a person who has scandalised reputation of house.

Hence priviledges help in free functioning of legislatures.

Balance between Fundamental Rights and priviledges :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- the behaviour of MPs and MLAs is becoming unruly. However, still people are shy to write against them as they can be pulled up for breach of priviledge. Hence, Freedom of Speech is Affected (Art. 19)

- priviledges should not be given in a democracy. It is against Right to Equality Art. 14.

- If a MP/MLA has committed a criminal offence then he/she can seek refuge during the days House is in session. Article 21 - Right to life of victim will be affected in this case.

Way Ahead

- Codification of priviledges (Law Commission)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Code of Ethics for MPs/MLAs (2nd ARC)

Priviledges are necessary for legislators but not at cost of fundamental Right of citizens.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The principle of accountability is an essential part of the rule of law. In this context, discuss the lacunae in government's approach and judiciary's response to the phenomenon of extrajudicial killings in India.

उत्तरदायित्व का सिद्धांत विधि के शासन का एक अनिवार्य अंग है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में न्यायेतर हत्या की घटनाओं के प्रति सरकार के दृष्टिकोण एवं न्यायपालिका की प्रतिक्रिया में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Principle of accountability ensures answerability on part of those who wield power. It is a sine qua non of rule of law, it prevents rule of man, it prevents tyranny of executive and is hall mark of good governance.

Accountability
- Internal (Departmental)
- External (Judicial, media, civil society)

Extrajudicial Killings in India

- In Uttar Pradesh 15 encounters have taken place under the new Govanmat.
- Army role in JK, North East has been questioned. Eg. Pathibhal encounter. AFSPA related issues.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- In 2016 gunning down of Red Sanders smugglers was vehemently criticised.

Govt. approach

- In case of AFSPA Govt. has taken a pro-army position and says it is necessary to ensure morale of Army and ~~pac~~ national security.
- State Governments in a hurry to clamp down ~~the~~ criminals have given a free hand to state police forces.
- Encounter specialists are awarded.
- Reports of Human Rights Commission are continuously being ignored.

Judiciary

- Has recently asked to investigate Manipur encounters.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Even in case of AFSPA it has ruled that AFSPA does not give a blanket security to Army officials and each encounter should be probed.

Way Ahead

- To tackle crime or terror activities, modern policing, intelligence gathering is need of hour.
- Police Reforms.
- Govts should set up robust Human Rights mechanisms and seek a balance between tackling crime and Human Rights.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Explain the rationale behind enacting the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. Discuss how it can help in revitalizing consumer confidence in the real estate market. Also highlight the hurdles that remain in implementing it.

स्थावर संपदा (विनियमन एवं विकास) कानून, 2016 {रियल एस्टेट (रेगुलेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट) एक्ट, 2016} को अधिनियमित करने के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह स्थावर संपदा बाजार में उपभोक्ताओं के विश्वास को पुनः सशक्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है। साथ ही इसके क्रियान्वयन में विद्यमान बाधाओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Rationale behind REAI Estat Act :-

- to protect consumer interest, prevent unnecessary delays in projects.
- to oversee parking of black money in real estate. ~~and hence~~ Hence, check price.
- give boost to affordable housing projects of Government.
- It is a step for sustainable urban development.

How Consumer interest will be protected.

- 70% of the money will be kept in an escrow account hence project will be completed early as money wont be diverted for other projects.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Builders liable for structural design faults for 5 years.
- Any change in plan or layout of project must be approved by ~~consum~~ customers.
- Setting of Central and State Real Estate Regulator Authority to check implementation.
- Money charged on new definition of carpet area which includes staircases.

Sector.

Hurdles.

- Escrow account will hurt liquidity in sector.
- There are provisions of imprisonment in case of non compliance hence confidence of builders can be hurt.
- decrease profitability of sector.

Legal

- ~~Re~~ land is a state subject
- close co-operation with states will be needed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Ahead

- Real Estate can be brought under GST.
- It can be given a industry status.
- Imprisonment can be replaced with heavy fines.

Real Estate is core of services sector and must be developed by policy interventions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Moving the subject of water from state list to concurrent list will solve the issues related to governance of water resources. Comment.

जल को राज्य सूची के विषय से समवर्ती सूची में स्थानांतरित करने से जल संसाधन के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान हो जाएगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

There are several issues plaguing water governance in India which has led to severe water shortages due to over exploitation of water resources.

Why water can be moved from state to concurrent list

- many water resources like lakes, rivers, and ground water resources are intra state in nature.
- ~~Various disputes like~~ Inter-state water disputes can be amicably resolved.
- Better execution of multipurpose projects of Government.
  Eg. Polavaram has been made a Central Government project
- Better management of river pollution, sharing of hydrological data.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- It will lead better disaster management in case of floods.
- Timely release of water in agricultural seasons.
- Better pricing of water especially Ground water.

Impediments:

- Water is a emotive issue, directly impacts agriculture, hence State Government would not give up their control.
- There might not be enough synergy between Centre and states ~~and~~
- Water is a resources which should be managed locally via a bottom up approach.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Ahead

- For the time being water as an issue should be discussed in inter state council meetings.
- State Govt. should promote better auditing, harvesting, management of water.
- Centre and states should adopt Groundwater Sustainable management Bill as early as possible.

Water is a precious resource and must be conserved.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Give an account of the areas of potential conflict in the relationship between the political executive and civil servants. Also discuss why a healthy working relationship between the two is critical for good governance.

राजनीतिक कार्यकारिणी और सिविल सेवकों के मध्य संबंधों में संभावित संघर्ष के क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि सुशासन के लिए दोनों के बीच स्वस्थ कार्यशील संबंध क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

Executive

Ministers

Civil Servants:

Areas of potential conflict can arise between the two wings of executive:-

- politicians may give emphasis to political considerations and vote bank politics while civil servants may give consideration to administrative concerns.
- politicians may want immediate completion of a project while civil servants may also consider legal/procedural aspects.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- A civil servant has job security and cant be removed while politicians have to face test again and again after 5 years.

How they can complement each other.

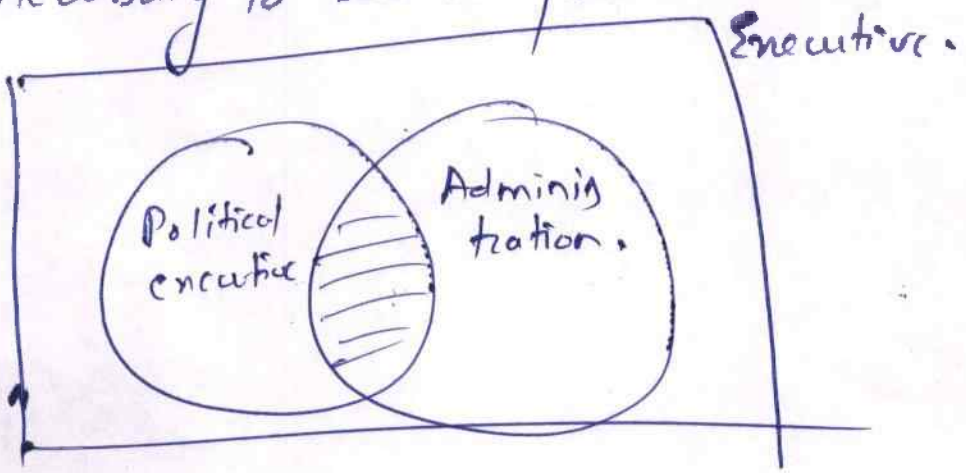
Political Executive	Administrator
• have local Knowledge, Know local issues	• have expertise and motivation
• are public ~~representative~~ representative	• are public servant.
	• ensures continuity in governance.
• can serve as a platform for public to interact with officers.	• they can be informed of woes of public via political executives.
• public can inform them of administrative excess.	• public can inform them of any illegal activities by supporters of any politicians.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Ahead

- Both should regularly interact with each other to look into various issues.
- Bureaucrats must follow
  - → anonymity
  - → neutrality
  - → impartiality.

A close co-operation between two is necessary to secure public interest.



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10. Despite their location in the non-political domain of civil society, NGOs have ended up playing a key, if indirect, role in India's politics. Comment.

सिविल सोसाइटी के गैर-राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में स्थिति होने के बावजूद भी गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) भारत की राजनीति में भले ही अप्रत्यक्ष, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण, भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NGOs are parts of civil society hence they are outside of political domain. But recently their social, political, economic impact has increased. Presently there are 31 lac NGOs in India.

Role of NGOs

- Various political reforms have been initiated due to work of NGOs and petitions filed by them.

  Eg. Annulment of 8(4) of Representation of people Act - Lily Thomas case. supported by Association of Democratic Reforms.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Introduction of NOTA:

PUCL case.

Social

NGOs have worked in amendment of rape laws (Example Jagori).
SEWA of Ela bhatt has been working to develop entrepreneur skills of women.

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan has popularised Social Audit.

Environment

- Save the Rivers Campaign
- Narmada Bacha0 ~~Andloan~~ Andolan

India against Corruption has worked for implementation of of Lokpal aw.

Corruption

Governance.

- Government has been utilising reach of NGOs to implement their

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

schemes like NRHM, ICDS, Swach Bharat. NGOs are even recruiting personnel to implement schemes.

All is NOT well

- Cancellation of FCRA licenses of many NGOs. Eg. Greenpeace.
- Administrative expenses of many NGOs are way to high.
- NGOs are not consulted ~~via~~ during drafting of Bills.
- Many NGOs are closely linked to various parties.

Way Ahead

- Govt. must regularly interact with NGOs on various platform.
- NGOs should put a cap on expenses.

NGOs are necessary to ensure better delivery of governance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Magnitude of India's urbanisation is not unusual but the pattern is. In this context, examine the issues in the governance of cities in India. Also suggest the reforms required to make Indian cities dynamos of competitive sub-federalism.

भारत के शहरीकरण का विस्तार असामान्य नहीं है लेकिन पैटर्न असामान्य है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरों के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही भारतीय शहरों को प्रतिस्पर्धी उप-संघवाद के डायनेमो बनाने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए।

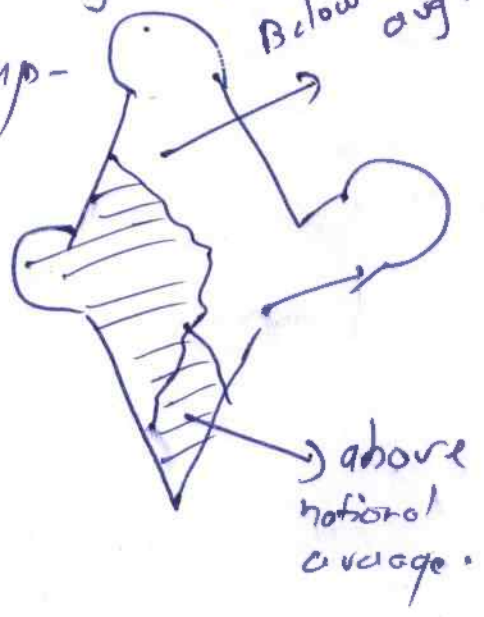
Magnitude of India urbanisation

32% urban population, 53 metros, 3 megacities, 4041 statutory towns.

Pattern

- West and Southern States are highly urbanised. Eg Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala.
- North and East states are less urbanised.
- Urban sprawl is showing its space.
- Cities are rapidly expanding.

Rural land is being eaten up.



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Issues in Governance of cities

ULBs

- Lack 3 Fs — Functions, functionaries and funds
- Lack expertise with respect to city governance.
- Not all of the 12 functional items are devolved to them.
- Encroachment on their domain by parastals.

Police

- Lack of modern police force which can tackle the modern patterns of crime.
- Emphasis on IG system of policing.

City planning

- done on concepts which were 10 or 20 year old.
- Lack of integration of various aspects like environment, transport, sewage management.
- Lack of cooperation between centre and states.

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Reforms

ULBs -

- Principle of subsidiarity must be followed while devolving functions ~~to~~ to ULBs.
- Promotion of municipal Bonds.
- In long terms parastals can be eliminated.

POLICE

- switch to commissionarate system of policing in all metros.

Infra

- promotion of Transit oriented Metropolis, pedestrianisation of streets, Green Buildings, Sewage disposal, Waste to Energy plants.

Integration

of all reforms in SMART CITY and AMRUT schemes.

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12. Social boycott should be treated as a criminal offence, rather than being considered as just another form of social evil plaguing the Indian society. Examine.

सामाजिक बहिष्कार को वस्तुतः भारतीय समाज को अभिशप्त करने वाली सामाजिक बुराई का केवल एक अन्य रूप मानने के बजाय, एक आपराधिक कृत्य माना जाना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Social boycott implies denial of service like residential, food, clothing, shelter, usage of public places etc.

It is very rampant in rural areas of Maharashtra, UP, Bihar, Rajasthan.

Why it should be treated a criminal offence

- it is an infringement on constitutional rights 14, 21 of the citizens.
- it is a violation of Human Rights.
- Most of the affected are poor and vulnerable sections of society - SCs, STs, minorities.

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- couples who marry outside caste are also targeted.
- people who are boycotted live under constant stigma and depression, they lose their sources of livelihood.
- it disrupts social fabric of society.

Impediments

- it will be difficult to prove social boycott.
- Government should not venture into what society decides for itself.
- Government may not criminalise it because of political reasons.
- Law enforcing officers belong to same society hence they may not enforce law.

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Maharashtra has set up an example by promulgating anti social boycott law and other states must follow the suit.

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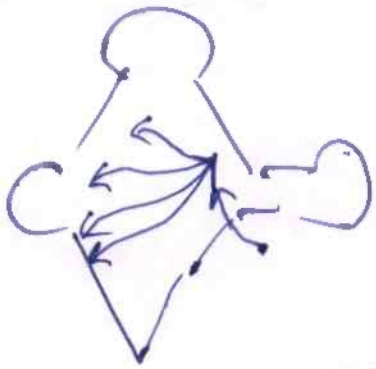
13. Human Trafficking in India has emerged as a serious issue, which calls for understanding the complexity of the problem and devising an effective strategy to combat it. Discuss.

भारत में मानव दुर्व्यापार एक गंभीर समस्या के रूप में उभरा है, जो समस्या की जटिलता समझने एवं इससे मुकाबला करने के लिए एक प्रभावी रणनीति तैयार करने का आह्वान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Human trafficking has become an organised crime India.

Various poor people are brought from East UP, Bengal, Bihar and trafficked into urban areas like Delhi, Mumbai, Noida etc.



Complexity of problems

- it is intrastate and intra country in nature.
- lack of co-operation between various state police forces.
- politician nexus surfaced in Bengal Human trafficking cases.
- Human trafficking leads to
  - → sex trade
  - → organ trade rackets
  - → begging rackets.

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Strategy needed

- Immoral Traffic Prevention act needs to be amended to recognise transnational and inter state nature of crime.
- Close co-operation between State police forces, especially along state borders.
- Formation of anti trafficking cells by state police forces.
- For profiling of migrants in urban areas ULBs should set up dedicated cells and Aadhaar potential should be leveraged.
- Cooperation ~~between~~ with Nepal and Bangladesh.
- Leveraging reach of NGOs ~~and~~

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Human Trafficking is violation of Human Rights and must be curbed.

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14. A weak teacher education system is at the core of India's problems in school education. Evaluate. In this context, also enumerate the recommendations of the High-Powered Commission on Teacher Education constituted by the Supreme Court of India.

कमजोर शिक्षक शिक्षा प्रणाली स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भारत की समस्याओं के मूल में है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा गठित शिक्षक शिक्षा पर उच्च-स्तरीय आयोग की अनुशंसाओं को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Teacher education system ~~needs~~ weaknesses

- ~~teac~~ Teacher have relied on outdated ways of teaching.
- They have failed to incorporate new developments.
- They have failed to incorporate critical thinking in students.

Teacher Education Commission Recommendations

→ in service training of teachers.
→ They should be trained about various needs of Indian educational system.
→ They should be trained to harness ICT while educating children.

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· They should be aware of various socio-economic needs of country and modern educational values which should be imparted to children.

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15. It has been argued that the recent order of the Supreme Court to prevent the misuse of Section 498A institutionalises the prejudices and rehabilitates the myths, which the women's movement in India has battled over decades. Discuss.

यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि धारा 498A के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हालिया आदेश वस्तुतः उन पूर्वाग्रहों को संस्थागत एवं उन मिथकों को पुनर्स्थापित करता है, जिनसे भारत में महिला आंदोलन ने कई दशकों तक संघर्ष किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Section 498A – deals with dowry related cases

Recently SC has passed an order under which if ~~in case~~ a complaint has been lodged under 498A there arrest should be done only after preliminary enquiry and there shall be no immediate arrest.

Arguements in favour

- 498A become a tool in hands of disgruntled wives to harass husbands.
- gave arbitrary powers to police to arrest husband, in laws, sisters, cousins etc.
- ~~had~~ poor conviction rates under 498A.
- was against rights of man.

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- it was even against rights of woman as most of the arrested were mother and sisters of accused.
- it disrupted family structure.
- it was against presumption of innocence.

How it institutionalize the prejudices

- the low conviction is more due to poor investigation rather than an ad hoc complaint.
- it was a potent tool in hand of woman suffering domestic violence or dowry related harassment.
- Dowry in India is a reality and NCRB reports that dowry related deaths is one of the leading causes of women deaths.
- SC has asked to set up committees at district level which will become another forum for negotiations. Where

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powerful in laws will arm twist the poor woman.

- Similar dilution of rape laws can follow.

Way Ahead

- Govt while making laws should avoid knee jerk reactions.
- SC has provided a checks and balances in use of 498.A but it should not have delegitimised it by using terms like "disgruntled wives"
- Social evils should be tackled via education and sensitization.

Securing Woman Rights is necessary for wholistic development of society. hence legal safeguards for them must be preserved.

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16. As strategic interests between India and US continue to converge, defence has emerged as a major area of cooperation between the two. Discuss the significance and possible implications of this development.

जैसा कि भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के बीच रणनीतिक हितों का एकीकरण जारी है, रक्षा दोनों देशों के बीच सहयोग के एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। इस विकास के महत्व और संभावित निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए।

India and USA have converging strategic interests:-

- containment of China.
- war against terror.
- Rebuilding Afghanistan.
- co-opuation in Indo pacific.
- combating money laundering.

USA has accorded major defence partner status to India, LEMOA agreement has been signed and Defence Technology and Transfer Initiative DTTI has Also been signed.

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Significance

- It will help both countries in building defence partnership.
- A strong India is necessary for USA for its pivot to Asia.
- USA can build a chain of second tier powers like India, Japan Australia in Indopacific.
- It will boost Indias defence and address its security concerns/needs.
- It will rejig balance of power in Asia in ~~particular~~ general and South Asia in particular.
- It will help India in securing a strategic position in Indian ocean and counter terror operations.
-

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Implications

- Russia may move closer to Pakistan.
- China may not remain silent and a Russia-PaK-China axis is already forming.
- Trump administration may ask more from India
  - → Boots on ground in Afghanistan
  - → on participation with USA in various international theatre.

The era of strategic altruism is certainly over in Trumps era.

Thus India must maintain cordial relations with Russia, USA and China taking maximum out of every country.

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17. India's contribution to peacekeeping missions of the United Nations has remained steadfast despite changes in the nature, form and variety of UN peace keeping missions. Examine.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति स्थापना अभियानों (UN peace keeping missions) की प्रकृति, ढाँचे और आयामों में परिवर्तन के बावजूद संयुक्त राष्ट्र के शांति स्थापना अभियानों में भारत का योगदान निरंतर बना हुआ है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India has contributed significantly to UN peacekeeping missions by c

→ contributing to UN funds for peace keeping missions.

→ giving boots on grounds in various missions like in Somalia, South Sudan, Eritrea etc.

→ Supplying logistical support.

It will help India in raising:

→ its global prestige.

→ India can become more vocal in putting a case for UNSC reforms.

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· India can learn better practices of other nations.

But India must come up with a propa policy that in what way and in which manner it must contribute to UN missions.

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18. India's partnership with Africa is an amalgam of African development priorities as well as India's development objectives. Discuss. Also highlight the initiatives taken by India in this context.

अफ्रीका के साथ भारत की साझेदारी अफ्रीका के विकास की प्राथमिकताओं के साथ-साथ भारत के विकास लक्ष्यों का सम्मिश्रण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में की गई पहलों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

India has been significantly ~~partaning~~ involved in Africa and both compliment each other.

African development priorities

- needs investments to utilise its resources especially minerals and energy.
- needs investment to build up infrastructure.
- need help in pharmaceutical sector to combat various diseases and improve its social indicators.
- needs to secure its interest in global forums like WTO and UN.
- peace keeping and nation building

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India goals/objectives.

- Africa is rich in minerals especially copper, tin and lead in which India is deficient.
- Development of Indian ocean Rim region, blue economy; countering String of pearls; freedom of navigation.
- Developing oil/gas well especially in North Africa.
- Africa becoming a major export destination for Indian manufacturers.
- Securing support of ~~Indian~~ African countries in UNSC reforms; WTO agricultural subsidies.
- Combating Terror.

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Initiatives

- 3rd India - African Summit was hosted in Delhi and MoUs on various matters like cultural exchanges, blue economy, maritime co-operation were signed.
- India recently hosted African development Bank meeting in Gujarat.
- Under ITEC program, India has has been extending scholarships and micro loans to Africa.
- Loans to African Nations via New Development Bank.
- PM visit to South Africa, Kenya etc.

Concerns. India cant match deep pockets of China.

- Racial attacks on Africans in India.

Securing partnership with Africa is necessary for India.

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19. Comment on the role of International Court of Justice in upholding the values of international law. In this context, also highlight the association of India with the ICJ over the years.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विधि के मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय की भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के साथ भारत के संबंध को भी प्रकाशित कीजिये।

- International Court of Justice is based in Hague
- it jurisdiction extends to individuals.
- it looks into war crimes, genocides, crime against humanity.

It has played instrumental role in :-

→ awarding punishment to perpetrators of Tutsi Genocide in Rwanda.

→ Bosnian Serbs leader who carried out ethnic cleansing of Muslims.

Criticism

- It has no institutional enforcing mechanism.
- Nations like USA, China, Russia have ignored its orders.

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- Its role in Syrian Civil War, Iraq war has been suspicious.
- Not every nation has ratified ICJ statute.

India

- has recently approached ICJ against Pakistan
- A military court in Pakistan gave death penalty ~~sentenced~~ Kulbushan Jadhav, an Indian national.
- ICJ has ruled in Indias favour and has asked Pakistan ~~to~~ not to execute the sentence. ICJ cited that Pakistan has flouted Vienna convention.
- This is a diplomatic victory of India.

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Concun

- India has never followed internationalisation of its bilateral disputes.
- Lets Pakistan can drag India into ICJ on various matters.

Thus, India should be cautious while approaching ICJ.

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20. In view of the focus on trans-regional economic corridors and changing regional geo-politics and geo-economics, critically discuss the idea of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor.

पार-क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक गलियारों एवं बदलती क्षेत्रीय भू-राजनीति और भू-अर्थनीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत-प्रशांत आर्थिक गलियारे के विचार पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

OBOR of China is touted as project of the Century. It involves investment of 1.4 trillion dollars and seeks to connect Europe and Asia via land and sea routes

This will improve connectivity and change global geopolitics and geoeconomics

- shaping of international order.
- rise of china.
- retreat of USA.

- movement of people, goods
- flow of energy supplies
- job creation.

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A similar Indopacific corridor can be envisaged :-

- it can connect littoral state of Indian ocean with littoral states of Pacific oceans.
- it can have
  - → development of port infra.
  - → reduction of trade barriers.
  - → navigation ~~of~~ in sea.
  - → joint development of marine resources.

Indopacific

- → setting up of coastal development zones.
- → joint disaster management team

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India, USA, Japan and Australia can be the project initiators. It can not only boost trade and GDP but can also counter China.

Concerns and Impediments

- No nation has deep pockets like China to implement such a huge project.
- Already many states of Indian ocean are involved in OBOR.
- USA is looking inwards, in era of protectionism a project like Indo pacific corridor is a far fetched idea.
- China has strategic position in ~~Indian~~ Pacific Ocean, hence it will oppose.
- It will be difficult to bring Russia and USA on same table.

Thus, India should look at developing small sub continental level corridors like BCIM corridor, BBIN initiative, Kaladan project.